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Windsor-Castle, September 4.

THE following Addreſs has been tranſmitted by his Excellency *Thomas* Earl of *Wharton*, Lord-Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and preſented to Her Majeſty by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary *Boyle*.

To the QUEEN's *moſt Excellent Majeſty.*

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament aſſembled, chearfully embrace the Opportunity which your Majeſty's Royal Goodneſs has given us, of receiving and ſettling that number of Proteſtant Palatine Families which you have been pleaſed to order to be ſent into this Kingdom; and as they will prove an Acceſſion of Strength to the Proteſtant Intereſt of this Nation, ſo we cannot but entertain them with Satisfaction, when we conſider the great Diſproportion between the Proteſtants and Papiſts of this Kingdom.

Their calamitous Circumſtances juſtly remind us how lately we were turned out of our Dwellings by Violence and Oppreſſion, and forced to ſeek Shelter in *England*; our Gratitude obliges us to make a Publick Acknowledgment of that generous Bounty which ſupported ſo many diſtreſſed Families of this Kingdom; Religion and Charity call upon us to imitate, as far as in us lies, ſo Pious, ſo Generous an Example.

It is therefore our moſt humble Requeſt to your Majeſty, that as you have already taken theſe diſtreſſed People into your Royal Protection, you will perfect a Work ſo piouſly and prudently begun.

And that your Majeſty will be pleaſed to order five thouſand Pounds a Year, for three Years, to be iſſued out of your Treaſury of this Kingdom, towards the Support and Settlement of thoſe Proteſtant Palatine Families.

Your faithful Commons do give your Majeſty full Aſſurance, that what ſhall be laid out at their Deſire, they will chearfully make good in the Aids that ſhall be granted the next Seſſion of Parliament.

This Addreſs Her Majeſty received very graciouſly.

To his Excellency *Thomas* Earl of *Wharton*, Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of *Ireland*.

The humble Addreſs of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IT is with great Satisfaction we approach your Excellency at the Cloſe of a Seſſion happily gone through, in which we have, to the utmoſt of our Power, granted ſuch Supplies as our preſent Circumſtances admit, and paſſed ſuch Bills as will further contribute to the Security of the Proteſtant Intereſt, and future Welfare of this Kingdom; but cannot, on this Occaſion, omit mentioning how acceptable, to the whole Body of Proteſtants, your Excellency's Endeavours have been in their Favour, to which, next to her Majeſty's Royal Goodneſs, they juſtly attribute the Return of the Bill to amend the Act to prevent the further Growth of Popery, in the manner the ſame was re-tranſmitted, notwithſtanding the ſtrong Efforts made againſt it by the Iriſh Papiſts in Great Britain.

We gratefully acknowledge her Majeſty's more particular Care of us, in appointing your Excellency our chief Governor, whoſe equal and impartial Adminiſtration gives us juſt Reaſon to hope, and earneſtly wiſh, your long Continuance in the Government.

It remains only, that we beſeech your Excellency that you will ſo repreſent our Actions to her Majeſty, that her Majeſty and the whole World may be convinced of the juſt Senſe we have of the Happineſs we enjoy, in being govern'd by the beſt, as well as the greateſt of Princes; and that as your Excellency has hitherto, in every Inſtance, conſulted the Good of this Kingdom, you will, as Opportunity offers, ſo far eſpouſe the Intereſt thereof, as that her Majeſty's great Grace and Favour, in placing your Excellency over us, may have that good Effect, which we are fully convinced was intended by it.

Hague, September 10. *N. S.* On the 8th Inſtant a Fleet of two hundred Sail arrived at the Texel from the Baltick, where, in purſuance of an Order of the States, they are to continue forty Days, to prevent any Infection which may be brought from thoſe Parts. It is reported that the Wooll and Feathers which they have on Board will be burnt, the Merchants who have any Effects in the Fleet having received Directions from the States to bring in an exact Account of the Value of their Commodities, that they may be paid for ſuch their Goods as ſhall be deſtroyed for the publick Security. The Envoy from the King of Sweden, reſiding in this Place, hath received a Letter from his Maſter, written with his own Hand, and dated the 22d of July, with Advice, that he was ſafely arrived at Ockakow with two hundred of his Horſe, and that he deſigned to take the Road through Podolia, to join the Army in Poland under the Command of King Staniſlaus: But the Muſcovites give out, that there is no way for his Eſcape but by the Black Sea, they having taken all neceſſary Meaſures to intercept his Progreſs, by poſting Parties on all the Avenues on the Frontiers. Letters from the head Quarters of General Goltz at Jaroſlaw ſay, that the Czar deſigned to march into Poland in Perſon, but was detained at Kiovia by the arrival of an Expreſs, with Advice, that the Nephew of General Mazeppa and ſeveral conſiderable Miniſters were taken Priſoners in a Town of Budziack in Tartary, whom they were bringing to his Czariſh Majeſty. We have received Advice, that notwithſtanding the ill Succeſs of the Detachment commanded by Count Merci, the Elector of Hanover had repaſſed the Rhine, and was encamped near Speyerbach. Sir Philip Meadows, the Britiſh Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Vienna, is expected here every moment from that Court. The Engineer General Mée is dead of his Wounds. The States of Holland and Weſt Friſland are to aſſemble on the eighteenth Inſtant. The laſt Advices from Copenhagen import, that the King of Denmark had given Orders for fitting out twelve Men of War, ſix Frigats, and

and two Bomb Veſſels; that he made great Levies for his Land Forces, and that ten thouſand Men were to be raiſed in Norway or Holſtein; beſides which, they are preparing great Stores of all ſorts of Warlike Ammunition. The Swedes, at the ſame time, are fitting out a great Fleet at Carelskroon.

Windſor-Caſtle, September 4. *This Morning arrived here Lieutenant-Colonel* Graham, *being diſpatched Expreſs from the Duke of* Marlborough *to her Majeſty, and brought the following Letter from his Grace to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary* Boyle.

From the Camp at Blaregnies, September 11. *N. S.*

AS ſoon as I had diſpatched my Letter to you, on Saturday, from Havre, we were alarmed with the Enemies marching to attack the Prince of Heſſe, upon which the whole Army was immediately put in Motion, but it was next Day at Noon before all the Troops could come up. In the Morning they ſent out a Detachment of four hundred Horſe to obſerve our March, which the Head of the Prince of Heſſe's Troops attacked, and took the Colonel who commanded them, with the Lieutenant-Colonel, and ſeveral other Officers, and about fifty Priſoners. Upon notice of our Army's lying on this ſide the Hayne, the Enemy ſtretched out their Line from Queivrain to the Right, which they continued to do the next Day, and Yeſterday they poſſeſſed themſelves of the Wood of Dour and Blaugies, where they immediately began to intrench. This Motion of the Enemy kept our Army for two Nights under their Arms; and in the Evening, as ſoon as the twenty one Battalions and four Squadrons we were expecting from Tournay were come within reach, it was reſolved to attack them, and the neceſſary Diſpoſitions being made, we accordingly began at eight this Morning. The Fight was maintained with great Obſtinacy, 'till near twelve a Clock, before we could force their Intrenchments, and drive them out of the Wood into the Plain, where their Horſe was all drawn up, and ours advancing upon them, the whole Army engaged, and fought with great Fury 'till paſt three in the Afternoon, when the Enemy's Horſe began to give way, and to retire towards Maubeuge and Valenciennes, and part of them towards Conde. We purſued them to the Defile by Bavay with great Slaughter, all our Troops behaving themſelves with the greateſt Courage. We are now encamped on the Field of Battel. You may believe the Loſs muſt have been very great on both ſides. We have a good number of Officers Priſoners; but as I ſend this Expreſs by Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, who carries a Letter to the Queen, I muſt refer you to my next for further Particulars. In the mean time I heartily congratulate you upon this great Succeſs, and am truly,

SIR,

Your moſt Faithful, Humble Servant,

MARLBOROUGH.

I had almoſt forgot to tell you that we took St. Guiſlain Yeſterday in the Evening, Sword in Hand, and made the Garriſon, conſiſting of two hundred Men, Priſoners of War.

Windſor, Septemb. 4. Lieutenant-Colonel Graham, who came Expreſs from the Duke of Marlborough, gives the following Relation of the Action and Victory over the Enemy near Mons, on the 11th Inſtant, N. S. Our Army being joined by the Troops which were expected from Tournay, ſtood with their Front to the Woods of Blaugies, Sart and Janſart; the Imperial Troops on the Right, the Forces of the States on the Left, and the Subjects of Great Britain in the Center. The Enemy was poſted in Bodies intrenched within thoſe Woods, and drawn up on the oppoſite Side of them in two Lines, thoſe Lines being alſo intrenched. At eight in the Morning the Cannon began to fire upon the Enemy, and the Left of the Prince of Savoy's Army joined the Right of the Duke of Marlborough. A little before nine the Signal was given for the Charge, which was made with the utmoſt Bravery: After an obſtinate Diſpute the Britiſh Troops forced into the Enemies Intrenchments, and the Right of the Duke of Marlborough's Army marched thro' the Woods with great Difficulty, forcing the Enemy to retire as they advanced. When we had pierced quite through, our Foot, with that of Prince Eugene, began to form themſelves on the Plain, after being much divided by fighting through the Thickneſs of the Wood: The Duke of Marlborough commanded an Halt as ſoon as they came into the Plain, and rode to obſerve what had paſſed on his Left, where the Troops of the States had attacked the Enemy in a Plain between the Woods of Sart and Janſart. The Army of the States had pierced the firſt Intrenchment, with great Slaughter on their Side, as well as on that of the Enemy, and had marched on to the ſecond; but (that being guarded by French Troops) were forced to retire to their firſt Poſt. The Duke of Marlborough obſerving the great Loſs which the Dutch Troops had ſuffered, ordered Lieutenant-General Withers to march with the Body under his immediate Direction to ſuſtain them; but upon further Deliberation, and Notice that the Lieutenant-General had been attacked, and was actually engaged with the Enemy, and that all things went well on the Right, the Duke thought fit rather to preſs on the Advantages there, than to hazard a new Motion towards the Left in the Heat of the Action. Soon after the Enemy's Left began to retire towards Attich, and draw off their Cannon from the Plain before Bleron; their Foot alſo began to break in the Center: Whereupon the Duke of Marlborough commanded the Earl of Orkney to attack the Enemy in their Retrenchments on the Plains of Bleron, with Directions, if he ſucceeded there, to poſt himſelf in thoſe Retrenchments, and cover our Horſe as they ſhould file off thro' the Woods into the Plain, in order to charge the Cavalry of the Enemy, which were there drawn up. This was executed with great Reſolution and Succeſs, but before the Horſe of the Allies were all marched into the Plain, and while they were yet forming themſelves into Order of Battel, the French Horſe retired by the Road of Bavay; and the Right of their Foot, which were intrenched on the Plains of Bleron, marched off with great Precipitation, between the Source of the River Honneau and the Wood Janſart. The Duke of Marlborough detached General Buleau to purſue the Enemy: Their Army now giving way from one Wing to the other, great Numbers of Priſoners and wounded Men immediately fell into our Hands. The Fight was very obſtinate and bloody, and continued 'till twelve at Noon, before we had forced the Enemy into the Plain: We purſued them to the Defile of Bavay, where was made a very great Slaughter. When Lieutenant-Colonel Graham was diſpatched, the Duke of Marlborough was encamped in the Field of Battel. This Gentleman being an Aid-de-Camp to his Grace, and having been more immediately employed in thoſe Parts of the Army where Her Majeſty's Forces were concerned, cannot be particular in what paſſed among the other Troops of the Allies; but all Letters agree, that the whole Confederate Army did their Duty with the utmoſt Reſolution and Bravery, through the whole Action.

Whitehall, September 5. The following Letter was written immediately after the Action, and was tranſmitted by her Majeſty's Secretary at Bruſſels.

From

From the Camp of the Allies on the Field of Battel, between the Woods of Sart *and* Janſart, September 11. 1709. *at four in the Afternoon.*

THIS Morning, between the Hours of ſeven and eight the Allies began to Cannonade part of the Wood which is oppoſite to Bleron, and at eight the Duke of Argyle began to Attack it with a Body of ſeveral Battalions, which he did with ſo much Bravery, that he ſoon obliged the Enemy to Retreat to the other ſide: At nine the Prince of Naſſau attacked the Wood of Janſart with his Infantry on the ſide of Surhon. The Fire continued with much greater obſtinacy on that ſide than on the other, and we were very much ſurpriz'd to find an Entrenchment in the Wood very well fortified; there indeed we loſt a great Number of our Men; but that Loſs was inconſiderable, in reſpect of the Advantage of that Poſt, where we took four Peices of Cannon. At laſt the Infantry on the Right had paſſed through that Wood, and advanced towards the Plain of Erquenne, where the Enemy were drawn up in order of Battel. But they fell back to their Rear in proportion, as we advanced on the little Plains of Surhon and la Louviere; after this our Cavalry formed it ſelf at the opening of the Plain of Erquenne, where we forced the Entrenchments of the Enemy. The Right of the Army extended towards Blaugies, and the Left towards Surhon and Longueville: About two in the Afternoon the Enemies Fire began to abate, and our Troops ſtill puſhing on, the Right of the French retired towards Maubeuge and Bavay, and were purſued with an incredible Vigour and Reſolution. This Victory may be juſtly eſteemed one of the moſt compleat, from the Numbers of the Priſoners and the Slain, and we have already taken a great many Standards. In the beginning of the Action two of our Squadrons were put in Diſorder by the Enemy, and obliged to give Ground, but were rallied by the Duke of Marlborough in Perſon, and returned to the Attack with great Gallantry and Courage. We hear that Prince Eugene, the Duke of Aremberg, and Lieutenant General Webb are wounded; that the Count of Oxenſtern, Colonel Lalo and Sir Thomas Pendergraſs are killed. The Action laſted till almoſt four, when the Army retired on every ſide towards Bavay and Queſnoy. They were purſued by a Detachment of the Allies, which paſſed the Rivulet of Alſon, but the grand Body of the Army continued in the Field of Battel.

Falmouth, September 1. On the 29th paſt ſailed the Prince Packet Boat for Lisbon. On the 30th put in three Doggers of and from Zurickzee, being bound for Ireland; as alſo the Raby Gally, Capt. Bolton Commander, to load Fiſh for Leghorn. This Day arrived the Turkey and Lisbon Fleet, being about one hundred and fifty Sail, under Convoy of eight Men of War, Capt. Roſey Commodore. Sir John Leake left them in ſight of Land.

Plimouth, September 2. On the 31ſt paſt came in a Dane with Deals for Lisbon. Yeſterday her Majeſty's Ship the Auguſt ſailed to Cruize to the Weſtward. Yeſterday arrived a Swede with Oil and Wooll from Cadiz, a Dane with Deals for the Dock, and a French Privateer of ſixteen Guns, which was ſent in by the Medway. This Day came in her Majeſty's Ship the Succeſs from Torbay, and the Pearl from Guernſey.

Lyrtmouth, September 2. This Day came in here her Majeſty's Ship the Roſe from Jerſey, being appointed to Cruize on this Coaſt from Torbay to the Start. Her Majeſty's Ship the Nonſuch continues in Torbay; but the Merchant-ſhips under her Convoy are all gone in over Topſham Bar, to ſecure themſelves from the Weather.

Portſmouth, September 4. On Friday laſt in the Morning her Majeſty's Ships the Dartmouth, St. Albans and Ranelagh ſailed from Spithead into the Harbour. The ſame Day the Royal Oak and Elizabeth, with about twenty Sail of Merchant-men and Coaſters, arrived at Spithead, and both the Men of War ſailed into the Harbour. This Morning her Majeſty's Ship the Arundel arrived at Spithead through the Needles, with about ſix Sail under her Convoy from the Weſtward. There are at Spithead her Majeſty's Ships the Cruizer and Arundel.

It having been repreſented to the Lord High-Admiral of Great Britain, &c. That the Men belonging to her Majeſty's Ships, which come into the ſeveral Ports to clean and refit, or to revictual, but more eſpecially Harwich, do take an unjuſtifiable Liberty of Straggling up to London, inſomuch that when the Ships whereunto they belong are in all Reſpects ready to proceed to Sea, they are abſent from their Duty, to the great Prejudice of her Majeſty's Service; his Lordſhip doth hereby ſtrictly charge and require, that no Seamen belonging to any Ship or Veſſel of her Majeſty which ſhall come to Plimouth, Portſmouth, Chatham, Sheerneſs or Harwich, or the Downs, to clean, refit or revictual, do preſume to abſent themſelves from their Duty without Leave in Writing from their Captain; and that when they have ſuch Leave, they do repair on Board again by the Time limited, as they will anſwer it at their utmoſt Peril. And as his Lordſhip doth ſtrictly charge and command all Perſons who are now abſent from the Ships whereto they belong, to repair forthwith to their Duty, upon Pain of being taken up, proſecuted and puniſhed as Deſerters: So doth his Lordſhip hereby declare, That if any Seamen, or Sea-faring Men belonging to any of her Majeſty's Ships at either of the Ports aforementioned (except it be ſuch Ships as are in the Docks, and will require ſome conſiderable time to put them into a Condition for the Sea) do not forthwith repair to their Duty, and that if any of them ſhall be taken up ſtraggling in or about the City of London, without Leave from their reſpective Captains, any time after the 10th Day of this Month, the Perſon who takes them up, and delivers them to the Clerk of the Checque of her Majeſty's Yard at Deptford, ſhall be paid for each Man the Sum of twenty Shillings, purſuant to the Orders which his Lordſhip hath given therein to the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of her Majeſty's Navy. And his Lordſhip doth hereby require the ſaid Clerk of the Checque to deliver the ſaid Men on Board ſome Ship or Ships of her Majeſty's within his reach, and to tranſmit unto the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Navy, from time to time, an Account of their Names, to what Ships they do belong, and on Board of what Ships he puts them, that ſo the Mony paid to the Conſtables may be deducted out of the Pay due to them for their Service in the Ships they abſent themſelves from, if not made run, or out of their future Pay. And that the Men belonging to Ships which are only Cleaning, Refitting, or Victualling at the Ports aforementioned, may be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that belong to others which are from time to time in the Docks, and will require a conſiderable time

to